Människans uppfinningsrikedom kring
hur många man kan döda av sin egen art
vet nästan inga gränser

Auschwitz

Glöm aldrig

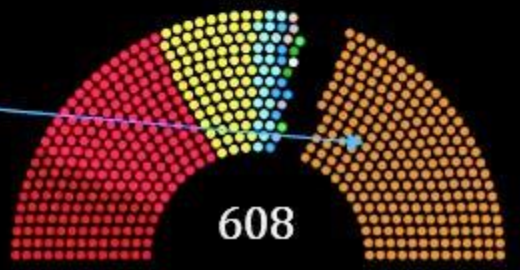
German federal election, July 1932

Federal elections were held in Germany on 31 July 1932, following the premature dissolution of the Reichstag. They saw great gains by the Nazi Party, which for the first time became the largest party in parliament but without winning a majority.

By Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-03497A / CC-BY-SA 3.0, CC BY-SA 3.0 de, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5414066

Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/–
National Socialist German Workers Party	13,745,680	37.27	230	+123
Social Democratic Party of Germany	7,959,712	21.58	133	–10
Communist Party of Germany	5,282,636	14.32	89	+12
Centre Party	4,589,430	12.44	75	+7
German National People's Party	2,178,024	5.91	37	–4

Nazi Party 37,27 %
230 seats



Ett enda Alternativ Att rösta på En Massmördare Hitler

Volksabstimmung und Großdeutscher Reichstag

Stimmzettel

Bist Du mit der am 13. März 1938 vollzogenen

Wiedervereinigung Österreichs mit dem Deutschen Reich

einverstanden und stimmst Du für die Liste unseres Führers

Adolf Hitler?

Ja

Nein

Ballot reading: "Do you approve of the reunification of Austria with the German reich accomplished on 13 March 1938 and do you vote for the list of our Führer, Adolf Hitler?"

The Nazi regime was responsible for the genocide of at least 5.5 million Jews and millions of other victims whom he and his followers deemed Untermenschen (sub-humans) or socially undesirable. Hitler and the **Nazi regime were also responsible for the killing of an estimated 19.3 million civilians and prisoners of war. In addition, 29 million soldiers and civilians died** as a result of military action in the European theatre. The number of civilians killed during the Second World War was unprecedented in warfare and the casualties constituted the deadliest conflict in human history.

PARIS EDITION

EXTRA — THE STARS AND STRIPES — EXTRA

Vol. 1—No. 279 — 11c. — 11c. — Wednesday, May 2, 1945

HITLER DEAD

Fuehrer Fell at CP, German Radio Says; Doenitz at Helm, Vows War Will Continue

German radio announced last night that Adolf Hitler had died ... Adm. Karl Doenitz, former commander-in-chief of the German Navy, has succeeded him as ruler of the Reich, the radio announcer went on.

Doenitz made a radio speech immediately after the announcement, Berlin said, and declared that Germany would continue to wage war. He also said he had been president for more than a week in all world capitals.

The announcement did not give any details of how the Reich Fuehrer died. The news was broadcast after solemn Wagnerian music, including the "Twilight of the Gods," was played.

"Attention, attention," a voice said, "in a few minutes you will hear a solemn and important message to the German people. We are now going ..."

... to play a movement of old Bruckner's Seventh Symphony. Finally, the report of Hitler's death was given.

Hitler's death came three days after he left Berlin to direct, from the Redoubt of Italy, what Allied and Italian partisans near the village of Dongo on Lake Como, ...

Doenitz, in his speech, said that Hitler "died ... at his command post," while Reuters radio said that he died in the Reich Chancellery in Berlin ... yesterday afternoon. Red Army troops fighting in Ber...

(Continued on Page 8)

Churchill Hints Peace Is at Hand

Bildspel Anders Dernback

Kristallnatten mellan 9 november och 10 november 1938 var kulmen på de våldsamma pogromer mot judar, Novemberpogromerna, som genomfördes i Tyskland mellan den 7 och 13 november 1938. Pogromerna iscensattes av nazister och utfördes av beväpnade grupper främst från det paramilitära Sturmabteilung (SA) men även av många civila. Omkring 400 judar dödades eller tvingades begå självmord, 20 000–30 000 arresterades och fördes till koncentrationsläger, 267 synagogor brändes ned och över 7 500 butiker vandaliserades.

Bundesarchiv Bild 146-1972-033-39, Magdeburg, zerstörtes jüdisches Geschäft

KRISTALLNATTEN

Adolf Hitler's rise to power

I OKTOBER 1943 TROGNEDE DET DANSKE FOLK OG MODSTANDSBEVÆGELSEN
NAZISTERNES BESÆTTELSE AF DERES LAND VED AT REDDE DERES JØDISKE LANDSMÆND.
I LØBET AF TI NÆTTER BLEV NÆSTEN ALLE DANSKE JØDER -
OVER SYV TUSIND MENNESKER – SENDT I SIKKERHED OVER ØRESUND
TIL SVERIGE I FISKERBÅDE OG ANDRE SMÅBÅDE.
DEN DANSKE MODIGHED OG DEN SVENSKE GÆSTFRIHED GAV
ET UDSLETTELIGT BEVIS PÅ MENNESKELIGE VÆRDIER I EN BARBARISK TID.
ISRAEL OG VERDENS JØDER VIL ALDRIG GLEMME.
I OKTOBER 1943 UTFÖRDRADE DET DANSKA FOLKET OCH MOTSTÅNDSRÖRELSEN
DEN NAZISTISKA OCKUPATIONEN AV DERAS LAND, FÖR ATT RÄDDA SINA
JUDISKA LANDSMÄN. I LÖPET AV TIO NÄTTER FÖRDES NÄSTAN ALLA DANSKA
JUDAR ÖVER SJU TUSEN MÄNNISKOR – I FISKEBÅTAR OCH ANDRA SMÅBÅTAR,
ÖVER ÖRESUND TILL SÄKERHET I SVERIGE. DJUPT MOD OCH SVENSK
GÄSTFRIHET GAV ETT OUTPLÅNLIGT BEVIS PÅ MÄNSKLIGA VÄRDEN I EN BARBARISK TID.
ISRAEL OCH VÄRLDENS JUDAR SKALL ALDRIG GLÖMMA.
IN OCTOBER 1943 THE DANISH PEOPLE AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT
DEFIED THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF THEIR COUNTRY TO RESCUE THEIR
JEWISH FELLOW CITIZENS. DURING TEN NIGHTS, ALMOST ALL DANISH JEWRY,
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE, WERE SMUGGLED ACROSS THE OERESUND
IN FISHING BOATS AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT TO SAFETY IN SWEDEN.
DANISH COURAGE AND SWEDISH GENEROSITY GAVE INDELIBLE
PROOF OF HUMAN VALUES IN TIMES OF BARBARISM.
ISRAEL AND JEWS EVERYWHERE WILL NEVER FORGET.

Bildspel Anders Dernback

Judar och andra malmöbor:
1860-1910
Av ARNE ÄRTELIUS
(utdrag ur artikel)
(samt från Wikipedia)

Malmö Synagoga

Auschwitz

ISRAEL

Judar och andra malmöbor: 1860-1910
Av ARNE ÄRTELIUS
(utdrag ur artikel)
(samt från Wikipedia)

Krigens Offer 102 miljoner

10 000 f. Kr.: 1 – 10 milj
200 f. Kr.: 150 – 231 milj
0: 0,3 miljarder
1000: 0,31 miljarder
1250: 0,4 miljarder
1500: 0,51 miljarder
1600 talet (slutet) : 0,7 miljarder
1750: 0.79 miljarder
1820: 1 miljard
1850: 1,26 miljarder
1900: 1,65 miljarder
1920: 1,86 miljarder
1930: 2 miljarder
1940: 2,3 miljarder
1960: 3 miljarder
1975: 4 miljarder
1987: 5 miljarder
1998: 6 miljarder
2011: 7 miljarder
2020: 7,8 miljarder

Jordens befolkning år

KRIGENS OFFER

102 000 000 DÖDADES ÅREN 1700 - 1987

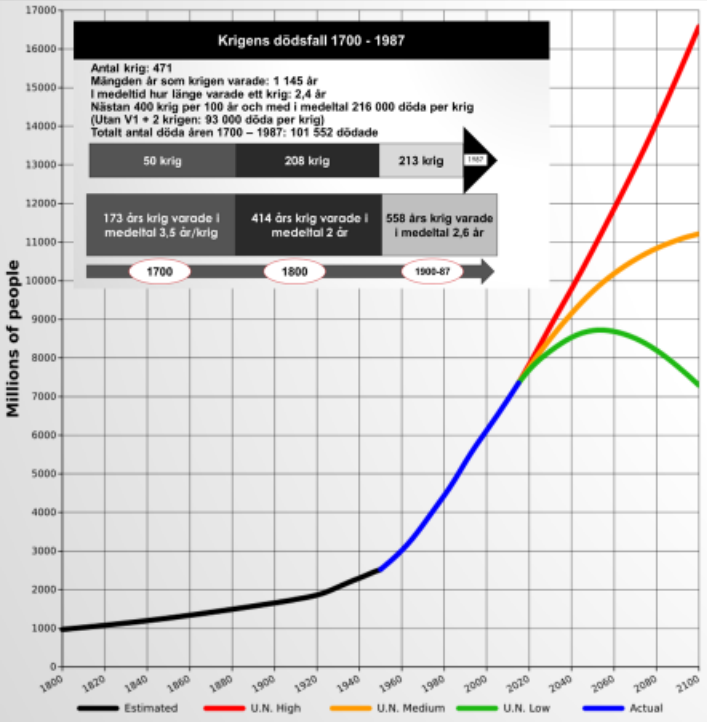
Krigens dödsfall 1700 - 1987

Antal krig: 471
Mängden år som krigen varade: 1 145 år
I medeltid hur länge varade ett krig: 2,4 år
Nästan 400 krig per 100 år och med i medeltal 216 000 döda per krig
(Utan V1 + 2 krigen: 93 000 döda per krig)
Totalt antal döda åren 1700 – 1987: 101 552 dödade

50 krig	208 krig	213 krig	1987

173 års krig varade i medeltal 3,5 år/krig	414 års krig varade i medeltal 2 år	558 års krig varade i medeltal 2,6 år

1700 1800 1900-87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1700
1800
1900-87
Millions of people
Estimated
U.N. High
U.N. Medium
U.N. Low
Actual

Jordens befolkning

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200 f. Kr.: 150 – 231 milj
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2011: 7 miljarder
2020: 7,8 miljarder

1700-1987

Döda i krig 102 miljoner

Krigens dödsfall 1700 - 1987

Antal krig: 471 (krig med minst 1 000 dödade år 1700 – 1987)
Mängden år som krigen varade: 1 145 år
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1700 1800 1900-87

Exempel på flera orsaker till döda bland befolkningen

1618–48 under trettioåriga kriget minskade Tysklands befolkning från 15 till 10 miljoner

1641–44 hungersnöd, epidemier och invasioner gjorde att 13 miljoner dog i Kina

1650–85 revolution och pest i Storbritannien - en miljon döda

1651–53 inbördeskrig och pest i Frankrike - en miljon döda

1690–94 livsmedelskriser och epidemier i nästan hela Europa - många döda

1709–10 kall vinter, hungersnöd, pest och smittkoppor dödade halva befolkningen i Polen, Ostpreussen och Litauen

1740–80 den europeiska och muslimska slavhandeln kulminerade och Afrika förlorade minst 10 miljoner människor under 1700-talet

1769–70 hungersnöd i Bengalen minskade befolkningen från 29 till 19 miljoner på ett år.

Övergrepp mot befolkningen i Europa efter och under andra världskriget med tonvikt på våldtäkter

Texter: Norska och Engelska
Källa: Wikipedia mfl.

2 million German Women Raped

Sexual violence was committed by the armies of the Western Allies and **the Red Army** as their troops fought their way into the Third Reich and during the period of occupation. Mass rape by Soviet soldiers first began during the Battle of Romania and during the Budapest offensive in Hungary. On the territory of Nazi Germany, it began on 21 October 1944 when troops of the Red Army crossed the bridge over the Angerapp creek (marking the Germany–Poland border) and committed the Nemmersdorf massacre before they were beaten back a few hours later.

Bund Deutscher Mädel

The League of German Girls or Band of German Maidens (German: Bund Deutscher Mädel, abbreviated as BDM) was the girls' wing of the Nazi Party youth movement, the Hitler Youth. It was the only legal female youth organization in Nazi Germany.
At first, the League consisted of two sections: the Jungmädelbund ("Young Girls' League") for girls aged 10 to 14, and the League proper for girls aged 14 to 18. In 1938, a third section was introduced, the BDM-Werk Glaube und Schönheit ("Faith and Beauty Society"), which was voluntary and open to girls between the ages of 17 and 21.
With the surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945, the organization de facto ceased to exist. On 10 October 1945, it was outlawed by the Allied Control Council along with other Nazi Party organizations.

The German Youth Movement (German: Die deutsche Jugendbewegung) is a collective term for a cultural and educational movement that started in 1896. It consists of numerous associations of young people that focus on outdoor activities. The movement included German Scouting and the Wandervogel. By 1938, 8 million children had joined associations that identified with the movement.

German Youth Movement

National Socialist German Students' League

was founded in 1926 as a division of the Nazi Party with the mission of integrating University-level education and academic life within the framework of the Nazi worldview.

National Socialist Schoolchildren's League

The National Socialist Schoolchildren's League (Nationalsozialistischer Schülerbund), known under the acronyms NSS and also, more rarely NSSB, was a Nazi Party organisation for primary school pupils providing a student council and child protection system in Germany from 1929 till 1933.

Hitlerjugend

The Hitler Youth (German: Hitlerjugend), often abbreviated as HJ) was the youth organisation of the Nazi Party in Germany. Its origins dated back to 1922 and it received the name Hitler-Jugend, Bund deutscher Arbeiterjugend ("Hitler Youth, League of German Worker Youth") in July 1926. From 1933 until 1945, it was the sole official boy's youth organisation in Germany and was partially a paramilitary organisation; it was composed of the Hitler Youth proper for male youths aged 14 to 18, and the German Youngsters in the Hitler Youth (Deutsches Jungvolk in der Hitler Jugend or "DJ", also "DJV") for younger boys aged 10 to 14.

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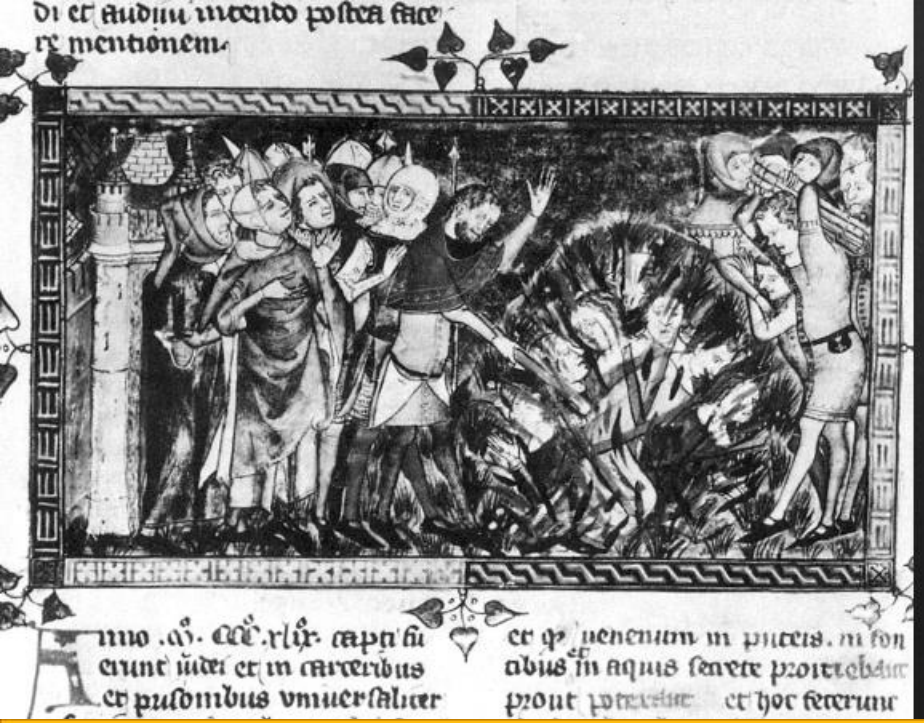
19th-century depiction of the alleged profanation, in the Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula in Brussels.

Pandemi
Black Death
Blame
The Jews

Blaming a designated Pandemic is nothing new. Today, many fingers point to China. During the 1340s, the Jews were designated Black Death Plague

The Black Death persecutions and massacres were a series of violent attacks on Jewish communities blamed for outbreaks of the Black Death in Europe from 1348 to 1351.

Blaming The Jews



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19th-century depiction of the alleged profanation, in the Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula in Brussels.

Jews massacred and they blamed the Black Death on the Jews

The first massacres directly related to the plague took place in April **1348** in **Toulon,** Provence where the Jewish quarter was sacked, and forty Jews were murdered in their homes; the next occurred in **Barcelona.** In 1349, massacres and persecution spread across Europe, including the **Erfurt** massacre, the **Basel** massacre, massacres in **Aragon**, and **Flanders**. 2,000 Jews were burnt alive on 14 February 1349 in the "Valentine's Day" **Strasbourg** massacre, where the plague had not yet affected the city. While the ashes smouldered, Christian residents of Strasbourg sifted through and collected the valuable possessions of Jews not burnt by the fires. Many hundreds of Jewish communities were destroyed in this period. Within the 510 Jewish communities destroyed in this period, some members killed themselves to avoid the persecutions. In the spring of 1349 the Jewish community in **Frankfurt** am Main was annihilated. This was followed by the destruction of Jewish communities in **Mainz** and **Cologne**. The 3,000 strong Jewish population of Mainz initially defended themselves and managed to hold off the Christian attackers. But the Christians managed to overwhelm the Jewish ghetto in the end and killed all of its Jews.

Brussels massacre

The Brussels massacre was an anti-Semitic episode in Brussels in 1370 in connection with an alleged host desecration at the Brussels synagogue. A number of Jews, variously given as six or about twenty, were executed or otherwise killed, while the rest of the small community was banished. The event occurred on May 22.

The stolen hosts were recovered and honoured by local Christians as the Sacrament of Miracle. The cult survived until after the Second World War and the Holocaust, after which its antisemitic elements pushed the local church to derecognise it. It was claimed that the hosts had been stabbed by Jews and had miraculously shed blood, been otherwise unharmed. The reliquary (without the hosts) is currently preserved in the cathedral's treasure (the hosts may have been present inside it as late as the year 2000).

Erfurt massacre (1349)

The Erfurt massacre refers to the massacre of the Jewish community in Erfurt, Germany, on March 21, 1349. Accounts of the number of Jews killed in the massacre vary widely from between 100 and up to 3000. Some Jews set fire to their homes and possessions and perished in the flames before they could be lynched. The many Black Death persecutions and massacres that occurred in France and Germany at that time were sometimes in response to accusations that the Jews were responsible for outbreaks of the Black Death, and other times justified with the belief that killing the local Jews would prevent the spread of the Black Death to that locale.

Strasbourg massacre

The Strasbourg massacre occurred on February 14, 1349, when several hundred Jews were publicly burnt to death, and the rest of them expelled from the city as part of the Black Death persecutions. It was one of the first and worst pogroms in pre-modern history.

Starting in the spring of 1348, pogroms against Jews had occurred in European cities, starting in Toulon. By November of that year they spread via Savoy to German-speaking territories. In January 1349, burnings of Jews took place in Basel and Freiburg, and on 14 February the Jewish community in Strasbourg was destroyed.

Basel massacre

The Basel massacre of Jews took place on 9 January 1349, as part of the Black Death persecutions of 1348–1350.

Following the spread of the Black Death through the surrounding countryside of Savoy and subsequently Basel, Jews were accused of having poisoned the wells, because they were perceived as having a lower mortality rate from the plague than the non-Jews.

The City Fathers of Basel attempted to protect their Jews but to no avail, and 600 Jews, including the community's rabbi, were burned at the stake. Afterwards, 140 Jewish children were forcibly converted to Catholicism.

Following the massacre, it was decreed that all Jews were banned from settling in the city of Basel for 200 years, although this was revoked several decades later.

19th-century depiction of the alleged profanation, in the Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula in Brussels.

The Black Death persecutions and massacres were a series of violent attacks on Jewish communities blamed for outbreaks of the Black Death in Europe from 1348 to 1351.

Pandemi
Black Death
Blame
The Jews

Blaming a designated Pandemic is nothing new. Today, many fingers point to China. During the 1340s, the Jews were designated Black Death Plague

Blaming The Jews

TABLE 1.2
20th Century Democide

EGIMES	YEARS	DEMOCIDE (OOO)[1] TOTAL	DOMESTIC	GENOCIDE	ANNUAL RATE %[2]	
MEGAMURDERERS	**1900-87**	**151,491**	**116,380**	**33,476**		**[4]**
DEKA-MEGAMURDERERS	**1900-87**	**128,168**	**100,842**	**26,690**	**0.18**	**[4]**
U.S.S.R.	1917-87	61,911	54,769	10,000	0.42	
China (PRC)	1949-87	35,236	35,236	375	0.12	
Germany	1933-45	20,946	762	16,315	0.09	
China (KMT)	1928-49	10,075	10,075	Nil	0.07	[5]
LESSER MEGAMURDERS	**1900-87**	**19,178**	**12,237**	**6,184**	**1.63**	**[4]**
Japan	1936-45	5,964	Nil	Nil	Nil	
China (Mao Soviets) [3]	1923-49	3,466	3,466	Nil	0.05	[5]
Cambodia	1975-79	2,035	2,000	541	8.16	
Turkey	1909-18	1,883	1,752	1,883	0.96	
Vietnam	1945-87	1,670	944	Nil	0.10	
Poland	1945-48	1,585	1,585	1,585	1.99	
Pakistan	1958-87	1,503	1,503	1,500	0.06	
Yugoslavia (Tito)	1944-87	1,072	987	675	0.12	
SUSPECTED MEGAMURDE	**1900-87**	**4,145**	**3,301**	**602**	**0.24**	**[4]**
North Korea	1948-87	1,663	1,293	Nil	0.25	
Mexico	1900-20	1,417	1,417	100	0.45	
Russia	1900-17	1,066	591	502	0.02	
CENTI-KILOMURDERERS	**1900-87**	**14,918**	**10,812**	**4,071**	**0.26**	**[4]**
TOP 5	1900-87	4,074	2,192	1,078	0.89	[4]
China (Warlords)	1917-49	910	910	Nil	0.02	
Turkey (Atatürk)	1919-23	878	703	878	2.64	
United Kingdom	1900-87	816	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Portugal (Dictatorship)	1926-82	741	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Indonesia	1965-87	729	579	200	0.02	
LESSER MURDERERS	**1900-87**	**2,792**	**2,355**	**1,019**	**.1**	**[4]**
WORLD TOTAL	**1900-87**	**169,202**	**129,547**	**38,566**	**.1**	**[6]**

. Includes genocide, politicide, and mass murder; excludes war-dead.
These are most probable mid-estimates in low to high ranges.
Figures may not sum due to round off.
. The percent of a population killed in democide per year of the regime
. Guerrilla period. 4. Average.
. The rate is the average of that for three successive periods.
. The world annual rate is calculated for the 1944 global population

Megamurders	1900 - 87	151 491	116 380	33 476	Annual R.
DEKA Murd.	1900 - 87	128 168	100 842	26 690	0,18 %
U S S R	1917 - 87	61 911	54 769	10 000	0,42 %
China (PRC)	1949 - 87	35 236	35 236	375	0,12 %
Germany	1933 - 45	20 946	762	16 315	0,09 %
China (KMT)	1928 - 49	10 075	10 075	Nil	0,07 %
Remarks		*It is + 000 millions*			

Country	Years	Total	Domestic	Genocide

Rudolph Rummel

1932 - 2014

was an American political scientist and professor at the Indiana University, Yale University, and University of Hawai'i. He spent his career studying data on collective violence and war with a view toward helping their resolution or elimination. Contrasting genocide, Rummel coined the term democide for murder by government, such as the genocide of indigenous peoples and colonialism, Nazi Germany, the Stalinist purges, Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution, and other authoritarian, totalitarian, or undemocratic regimes, coming to the conclusion that democratic regimes result in the least democides.

Worst Odds of dying: Nazi Germany other Countrys 1/93
Japanese Militarist: 1/101
Soviet Union: 1/222

Table 1.3

Comparison of Nazi Democide to That of Other Regimes [1]

GOVERNMENT	POPULATION	PERIOD	DEMOCIDE [1] KILLED	DEMOCIDE [1] RATE [5]	ODDS OF DYING [6]
Soviet Union	cit./for. [2]	1917-87	61,911	.45	1 in 222
Communist China	citizens	1949-87	35,236	.12	1 in 833
Nazi Europe	*Europe [3]*	*1939-45*	*20,946*	*1.08*	*1 in 93*
Nationalist China	citizens	1929-49	10,214	.29	1 in 345
Japanese Militarists	Asia [4]	1937-45	5,890	.99	1 in 101
Nazi Germany	*citizens*	*1933-45*	*762*	*.08*	*1 in 1,235*

1. Figures from Tables 1 and 2 for Nazis. From Rummel (1990) for the Soviets; Rummel (1991) for the Chinese; Rummel (1993) for the Japanese Militarists. Governments rank ordered by their democide.
2. Citizens and foreigners.
3. Occupied Europe, excluding Germany.
4. Occupied Asia, excluding Japan.
5. Percentage annual rate. Soviet rate for citizens only.

Comparison Nazi Germany

Worst: Soviet Union killed 61 911 000 people

Communist China killed 35 236 000 people

Nazi Germany (Hitler) killed 20 946 000 people

Nationalist Cina killed 10 214 000 people

Japanese Militarist killed 5 890 000 people

Selected Pre-20th Century Democide and Totals

Selected Cases	Years	Democide (000)	
In China	221B.C.-19 C.	33,519	
By Mongols	14 C-15 C	29,927	
Slavery of Africans	1451-1870	17,267	
Of Amer-Indians	16 C-19 C	13,778	
Thirty Years War	1618-1648	5,750	
In India	13 C-19C	4,511	Low
In Iran	5 C-19 C	2,000	Low
In Ottoman Empire	12 C-19 C	2,000	Low
In Japan	1570-19 C	1,500	Low
In Russia	10 C-19 C	1,007	Low
Christian Crusades	1095-1272	1,000	
By Aztecs	Centuries	1,000	Low
Spanish Inquisition	16 C-18 C	350	
French Revolution	1793-1794	263	
Albigensian Crusade	1208-1249	200	
Witch Hunts	15 C-17 C	100	
Total All Cases	pre-20 C	133,147	
Hypothetical Total	30C B.C.-19C	625,716	
Interl war dead	30C B.C.-19C	40,457	
Plague: Black Death	541 A.D.-1912	102,070	

20TH CENTURY MORTACRACIES

DEMOCIDE LEVEL MORTACRACIES	YEARS	DEMOCIDE (000)	TOTAL (000)
DEKA-MEGAMURDERER	1900-87		219,634
China (PRC)	1949-87	76,702	
U.S.S.R	1917-87	61,911	
Colonialism		50,000	
Germany	1933-45	20,946	
China (KMT)	1928-49	10,075	
MEGAMURDERER	1900-87		19,180
Japan	1936-45	5,964	
China (Mao Soviets)	1923-48	3,468	
Cambodia	1975-79	2,035	
Turkey	1909-18	1,883	
Vietnam	1945-87	1,670	
Poland	1945-48	1,585	
Pakistan	1958-87	1,503	
Yugoslavia (Tito)	1944-87	1,072	
MEGAMURDERER?	1900-87		4,145
North Korea	1948-87	1,663	
Mexico	1900-20	1,417	
Russia	1900-17	1,065	
CENTI-KILOMURDERERS	1900-87		14,918
TOP 5	1900-87	4,074	
China (Warlords)	1917-49	910	
Turkey (Ataturk)	1919-23	878	
United Kingdom	1900-87	816	
Portugal (Dictatorship)	1926-82	741	
Indonesia	1965-87	729	
Other	1900-00	10,844	
LESSER MURDERERS	1900-87		2,792
WORLD TOTAL	1900-87		260,669
WORLD TOTAL	1987-99		1,331
WORLD TOTAL	1900-99		262,000

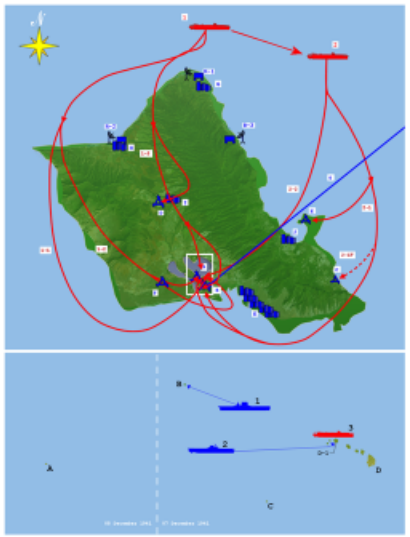
Just to give perspective on this incredible murder by government, if all these bodies were laid head to toe, with the average height being 5', then they would circle the earth ten times. Also, this democide murdered 6 times more people than died in combat in all the foreign and internal wars of the century. Finally, given popular estimates of the dead in a major nuclear war, this total democide is as though such a war did occur, but with its dead spread over a century.

RUDOLPH J. RUMMEL

Attack on Pearl Harbor

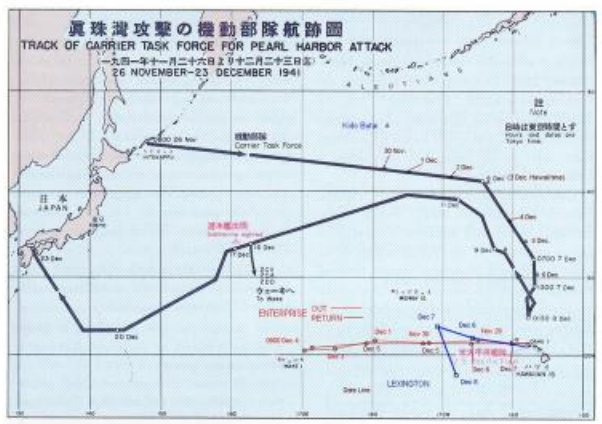
Attack on Pearl Harbor

The Attack:
On December 7, 1941, a surprise military strike by the Imperial Japanese Navy air service targeted the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. This attack aimed to cripple the American fleet and remove any potential threat to Japan's expansion plans. In a coordinated assault, Japanese aircraft bombed and torpedoed U.S. naval vessels and airfields, causing significant damage and loss of life.



Attack on Pearl Harbor

Background:
Pearl Harbor is a harbor located on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. In the late 19th century, the United States recognized the strategic importance of the harbor and established a naval base there to protect its interests in the Pacific. By the early 20th century, Pearl Harbor had become a key American naval installation.



Attack on Pearl Harbor

The attack came in two waves. The first wave targeted airfields and battleships, while the second wave focused on other ships and facilities. The attack was devastating; several U.S. battleships were sunk or heavily damaged, and numerous aircraft were destroyed. The USS Arizona suffered a catastrophic explosion and sank, becoming a symbol of the attack.

Intended primarily to....

The Inquisition was originally intended primarily to identify heretics among those who converted from Judaism and Islam to Catholicism. The regulation of the faith of newly converted Catholics was intensified after the royal decrees issued in 1492 and 1502 ordering Jews and Muslims to convert to Catholicism or leave Castile. The Inquisition was not definitively abolished until 1834, during the reign of Isabella II, after a period of declining influence in the preceding century.
The Spanish Inquisition is often cited in popular literature and history as an example of religious intolerance and repression. Some historians have come to conclude that many of the charges levied against the Inquisition are exaggerated, and are a result of the Black Legend produced by political and religious enemies of Spain, especially England.

Spanish Inquisition

The Tribunal of the Holy Office of the Inquisition commonly known as the Spanish was established in 1478 by Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile. It was intended to maintain Catholic orthodoxy in their kingdoms and to replace the Medieval Inquisition, which was under Papal control. It became the most substantive of the three different manifestations of the wider Catholic Inquisition along with the Roman Inquisition and Portuguese Inquisition. The "Spanish Inquisition" may be defined broadly, operating in Spain and in all Spanish colonies and territories, which included the Canary Islands, the Kingdom of Naples,[citation needed] and all Spanish possessions in North, Central, and South America. According to modern estimates, around 150,000 were prosecuted for various offenses during the three-century duration of the Spanish Inquisition, out of which between 3,000 and 5,000 were executed (~2.7% of all cases).

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Spanish Inquisition

Start of the Inquisition

Fray Alonso de Ojeda, a Dominican friar from Seville, convinced Queen Isabella of the existence of Crypto-Judaism among Andalusian conversos during her stay in Seville between 1477 and 1478. A report, produced by Pedro González de Mendoza, Archbishop of Seville, and by the Segovian Dominican Tomás de Torquemada- of converso family himself- corroborated this assertion.

Torquemada

First burning (alive) of people 6 February 1481

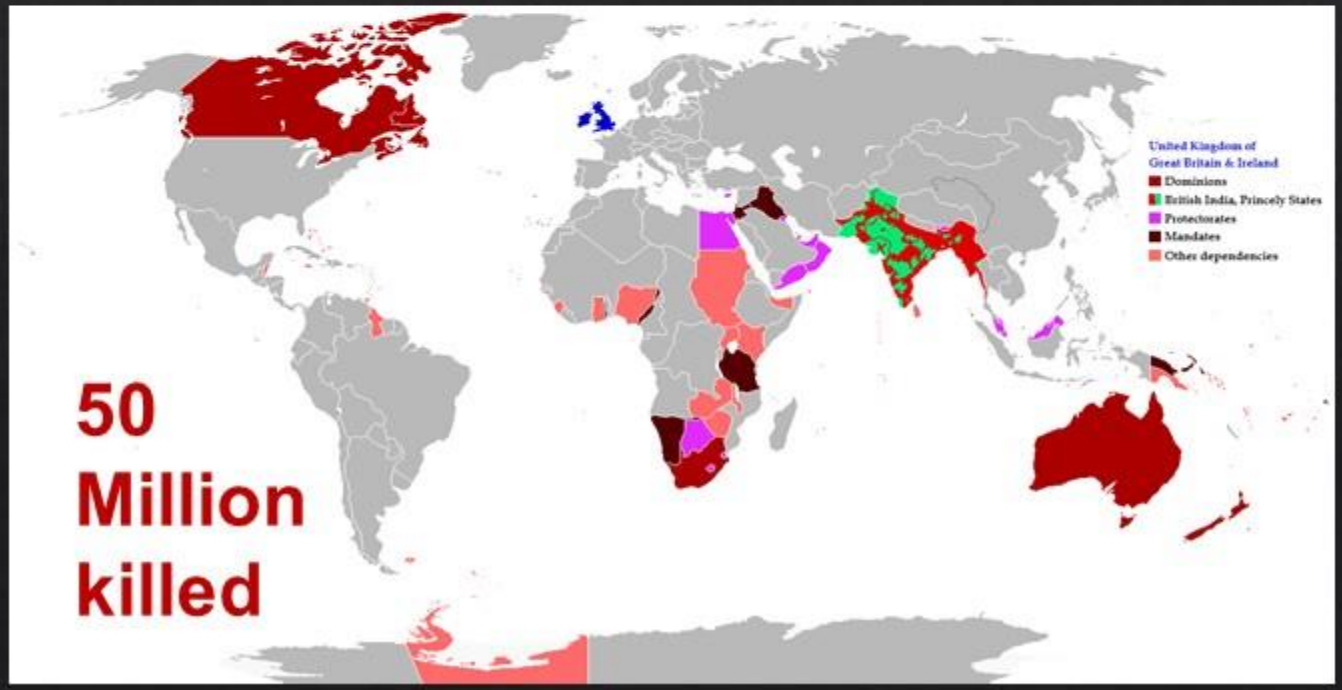
The first auto-da-fé was held in Seville on 6 February 1481: six people were burned alive. From there, the Inquisition grew rapidly in the Kingdom of Castile. By 1492, tribunals existed in eight Castilian cities: Ávila, Córdoba, Jaén, Medina del Campo, Segovia, Sigüenza, Toledo, and Valladolid. Sixtus IV promulgated a new bull categorically prohibiting the Inquisition's extension to Aragón.

Though not subject to the Inquisition, Jews who refused to convert or leave Spain were called heretics and could be burned to death on a stake

岁
76 million
killed

22 million
killed

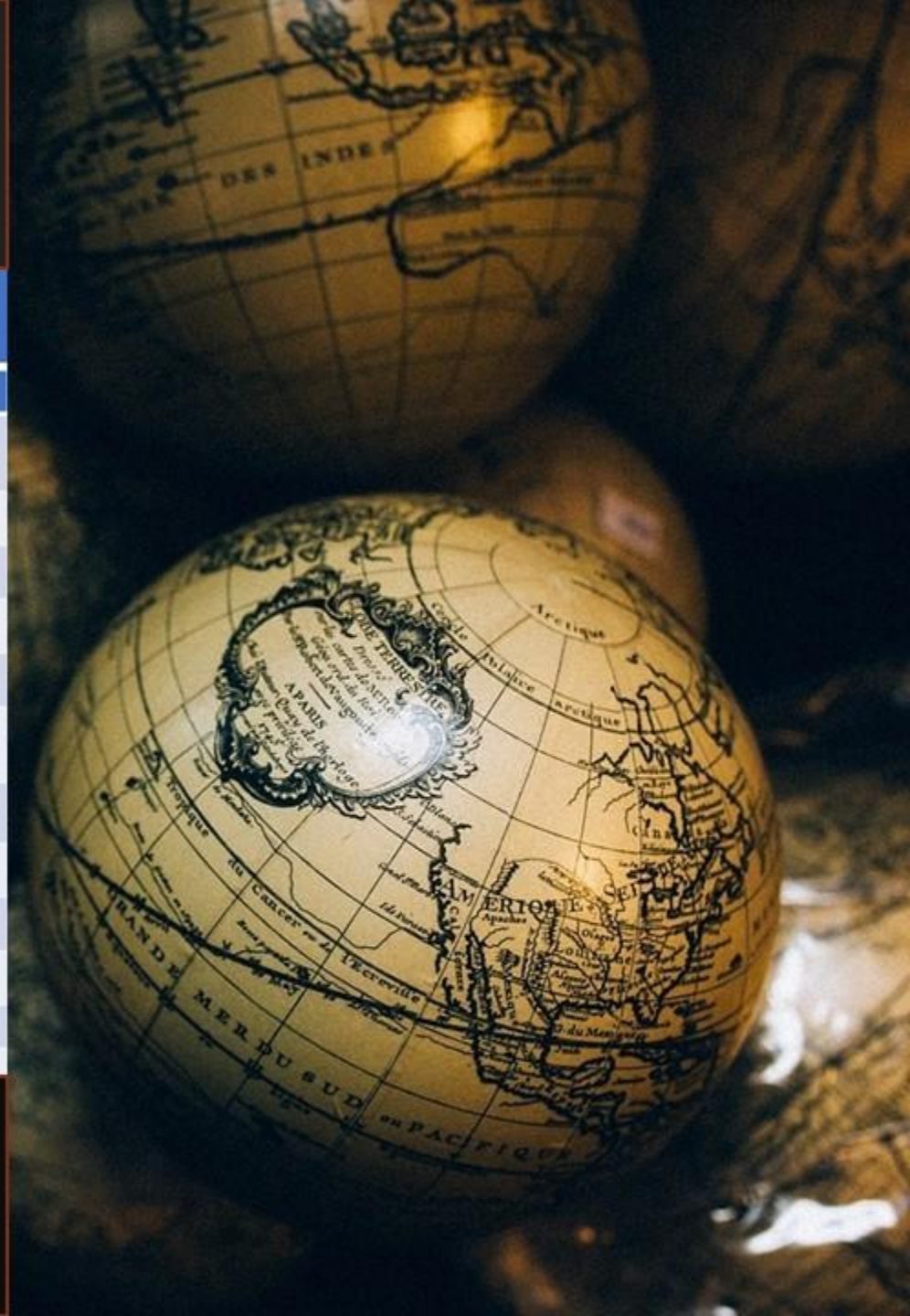
62 million
killed


United Kingdom of
Great Britain & Ireland
Dominions
British India, Princely States
Protectorates
Mandates
Other dependencies
50
Million
killed

Killed 1900-99: 262 million

Murderer	years	dead in millions		total
China PRC)	1949-87	76 702	R J Rummel	
U.S.S.R	1917-87	61 911	R J Rummel	
Colonialism		50 000	R J Rummel	
Germany	1933-45	20 946	R J Rummel	
China (KMT)	1928-49	10 075	R J Rummel	
Other Mega Murderer		23 325	R J Rummel	
Other		17 710	R J Rummel	
World total	1900-87		R J Rummel	260 669 million
World total	1987-99		R J Rummel	1 331 million
World total	1900-99		R J Rummel	262 000 million

75 % Dictatures



Race biology history

In Sweden

Statens institut för rasbiologi (SIFR, Swedish: The State Institute for Racial Biology) was a Swedish governmental research institute founded in 1922 with the stated purpose of studying eugenics and human genetics. It was the most prominent institution for the study of "racial science" in Sweden. It was located in Uppsala. In 1958, it was renamed to the State Institute for Human Genetics (Institutionen för medicinisk genetik) and is today incorporated as a department of Uppsala University.

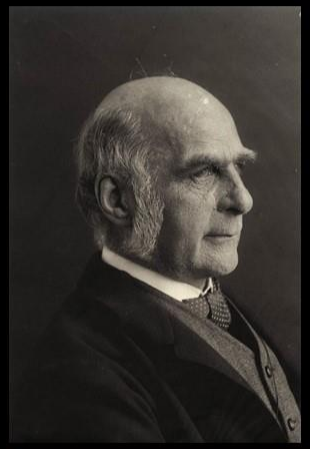
The institute's first head was Herman Lundborg. He retired in 1935. He was succeeded by Gunnar Dahlberg. In the years 1936–1960, the majority of research projects at SIRB concerned medical genetics but racial science was still an important aspect of the institute.

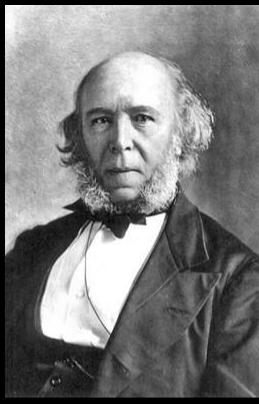
After its founding in 1922, it continued under the leadership of Herman Lundborg. In 1926, studies conducted by the institute provided a basis for Lundborg's upper secondary school textbook Swedish Racial Studies. However, Lundborg became increasingly anti-semitic which put him at odds with the Swedish Government during a time when tensions were growing between Sweden and Germany. In 1936, he was replaced by Gunnar Dahlberg. In 1959 it was integrated into Uppsala University, and is today the university's genetic center.

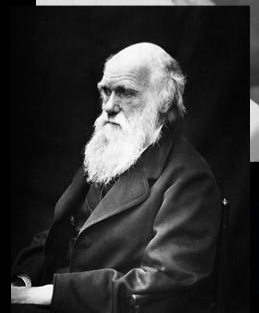
The official assignment of the Swedish institute was to study the inhabitants of the country from a racial perspective. They studied the life conditions and environmental developments of different families. They tried to explain the effect biological heritage and the environment has on people. They also studied mental illnesses, alcoholism and criminality.

Herman Lundborg

Herbert Spencer

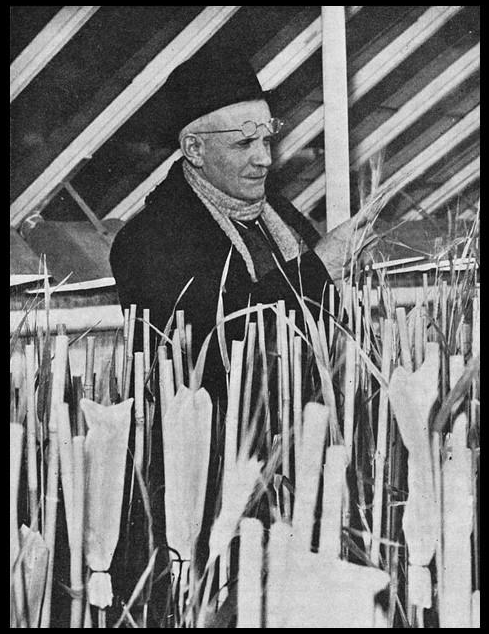






Charles Darwin

Francis Galton

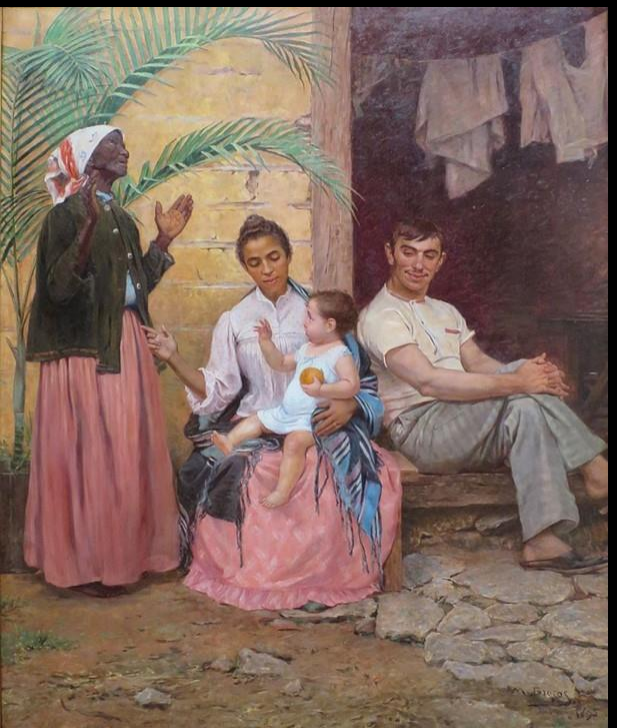


Nils Herman Nilsson-Ehle

Nils Herman Nilsson-Ehle, born February 12, 1873 in Skurup, died December 29, 1949 in Lund, was a professor of genetics at Lund University.
Nilsson-Ehle contributed to the creation of, among other things, the National Institute for Racial Biology in Uppsala. The idea that man could be genetically influenced by selection was formulated by Sir Francis Galton, who introduced the term "eugenics" in 1883. The Association for Nazism did not come into being until the 1930s.

Swedish Society for Eugenics 1909

Svenska sällskapet för rashygien (Swedish Society for Eugenics) was founded in 1909 and paved the way for SIFR. Its mission statement was to study eugenics. Svenska sällskapet för rashygien, and eugenics in general, didn't gain ground until after World War I. In 1918 the society travelled around Sweden with an exhibit called "Folktyputställning" ("Exhibition about types of people"). The same year Frithiof Lennmalm, the headmaster of Karolinska Institutet proposed that the Nobel Foundation finance an institute for race biology. The Nobel committee for medicine voted unanimously in favour of the proposal. The staff of Karolinska Institutet voted against it with a very thin margin (9 against 8). Instead it was proposed that the Swedish state found and finance such an institute.



Portrait "Redenção de Cam" (1895), showing a Brazilian family becoming "whiter" each generation.

Ideas about the ”purity”

Ideas about the "purity" of one's own people emerged during the Romantic period, in the late 18th century and early 19th century, intertwined with ideas such as those about the "nation state" and the "soul of the people". It's below at the same time as the ideas of democracy are beginning to take shape. But who will get part of the new one democracy, and who really belong to the "people"? During the nineteenth century, a lot happens to the people of Europe. Child mortality is falling, life expectancy increases, the population becomes larger. Industrialization is gaining momentum and changing life patterns. For some researchers, this looks like "decay". When Darwin's "On the Origin of Species“ published begins a huge debate on development and heredity, a debate that is intensified by it German-Czech monk Mendel's discovery of the hereditary predisposition. But how should this be applied to the human? Some important names are Charles Darwin, Gregor Mendel, Thomas Malthus and Herbert Spencer. Like the creator of racial biology, Francis Galton, Darwin's cousin.

In Sweden 1922 and Alfred Petrén

In 1922, the network behind the Swedish Society for Racial Hygiene achieves one of its great goals: man has received the Riksdag's approval to open the National Institute for Racial Biology in Uppsala, an institute tailored for Herman Lundborg. Behind the motion to the Riksdag two years earlier was the Social Democrat and doctor Alfred Petrén. The same year that the institute became a reality, he laid also produced a first motion on a sterilization law, one of the second of the rash hygienic society big goals.

Losing scientific significance

Racial biology is losing scientific significance, but the sterilization laws lead to about 30,000 people are sterilized against their will, with a peak in the first ten years after others World War. Thereafter, the number of involuntary sterilizations decreases. Then, in the mid-1950s, one happens strange turnaround in the view of "insane" and mentally ill. You start talking about theirs rights in a new way. The Swedish laws never mention coercion - but in practice it was about coercion and forced concessions.
The law was finally abolished in 1976.

Armenian Genocide

Young Turk Committee in 1909.

Ambassador Morgenthau's memoirs of his years in the service of the United States in Constantinople, (today Istanbul), are an important primary historical resource for the study of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the Armenian Genocide. During this genocide, approximately 1,500,000 Armenians living in Anatolia were murdered in an attempt to rid Turkey of its non-Turkish populations. Mr. Morgenthau left Turkey a frustrated man, having done all that he was able through diplomatic circles to halt the murders, to no avail.

An Armenian woman kneeling beside a dead child in a field outside of Aleppo year 1915

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story

By Henry Morgenthau
Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire 1913-1916

LibriVox

Ottoman leaders took isolated indications of Armenian resistance as evidence of a widespread rebellion, though no such rebellion existed. Mass deportation was intended to permanently forestall the possibility of Armenian autonomy or independence.

On 24 April 1915, the Ottoman authorities arrested and deported hundreds of Armenian intellectuals and leaders from Constantinople. At the orders of Talaat Pasha, an estimated 800,000 to 1.2 million Armenians were sent on death marches to the Syrian Desert in 1915 and 1916. Driven forward by paramilitary escorts, the deportees were deprived of food and water and subjected to robbery, rape, and massacres.

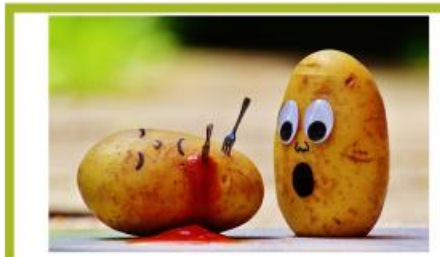
An Armenian woman kneeling beside a dead child in a field outside of Aleppo year 1915

Armenians gathered in a city prior to deportation. They were murdered outside the city.

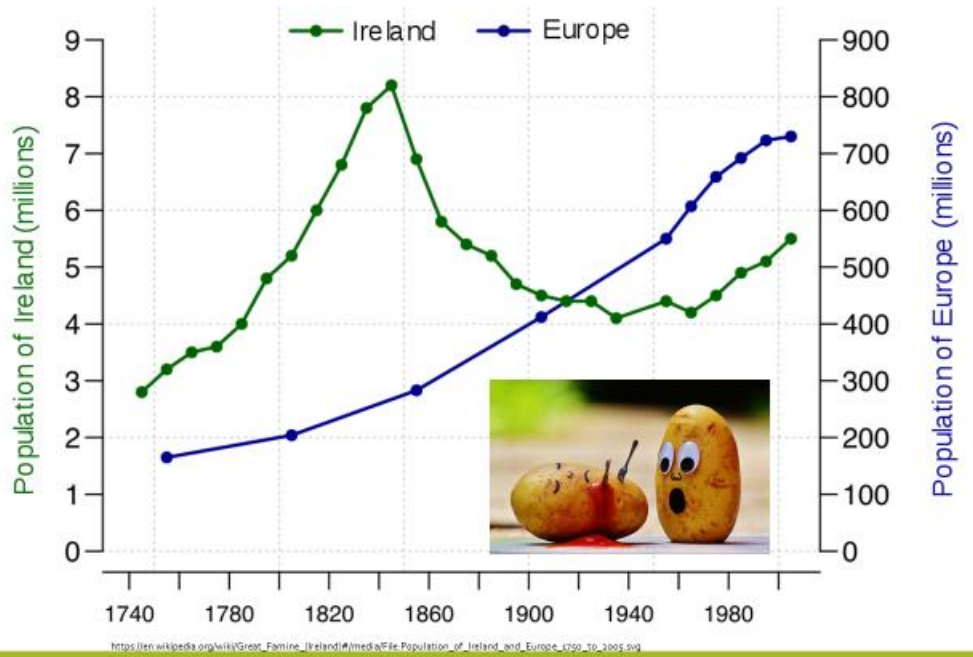
Great Famine (Ireland)

Great Hunger, was a period of mass starvation and disease in Ireland from 1845 to 1849.

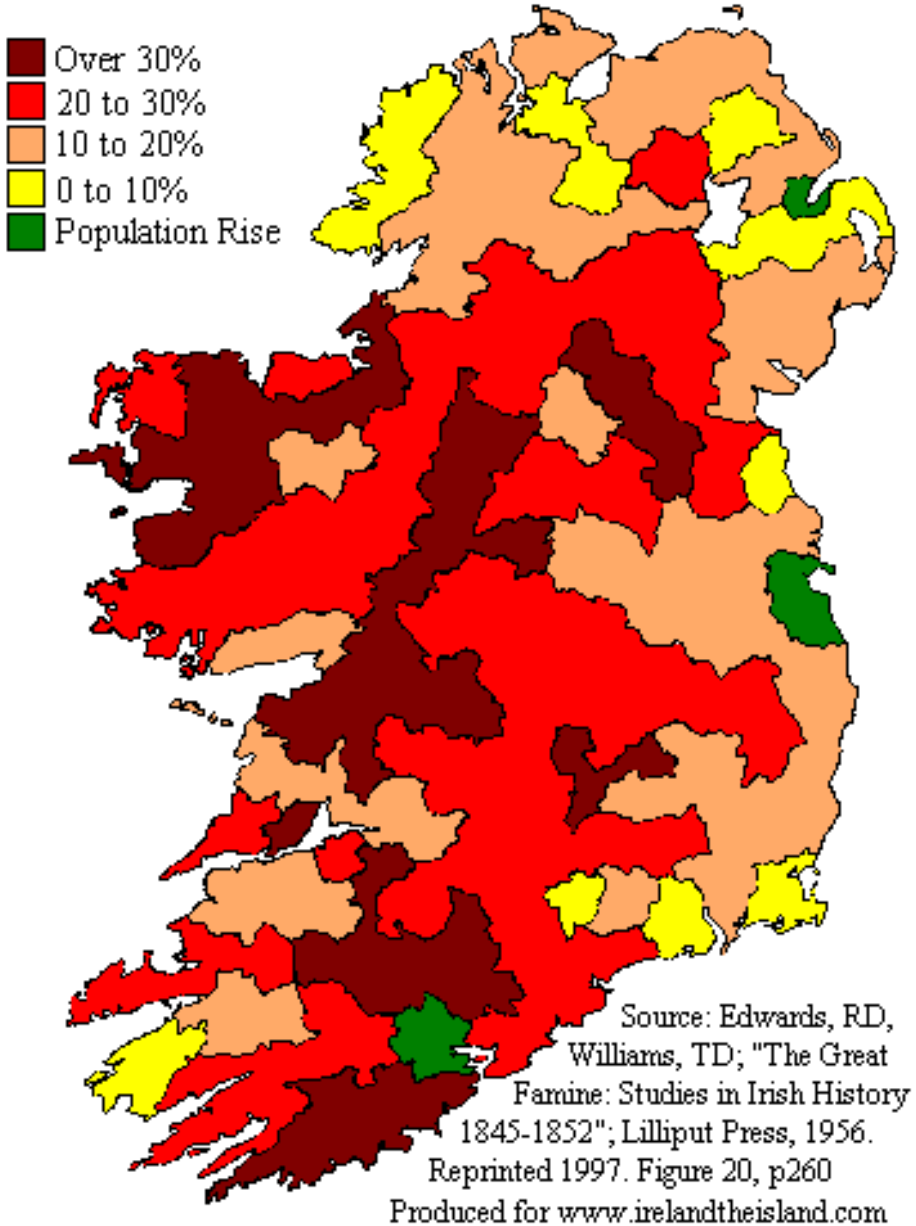
The event is sometimes referred to as the **Irish Potato Famine**, mostly outside Ireland. The proximate cause of the famine was a natural event, a potato blight, which infected potato crops throughout Europe during the 1840s, also causing some 100,000 deaths outside Ireland and influencing much of the unrest in the widespread European Revolutions of 1848. From 1846, the impact of the blight was exacerbated by the Whig government's economic policy of laissez-faire capitalismLonger-term causes include the system of absentee landlordismand single-crop dependence.



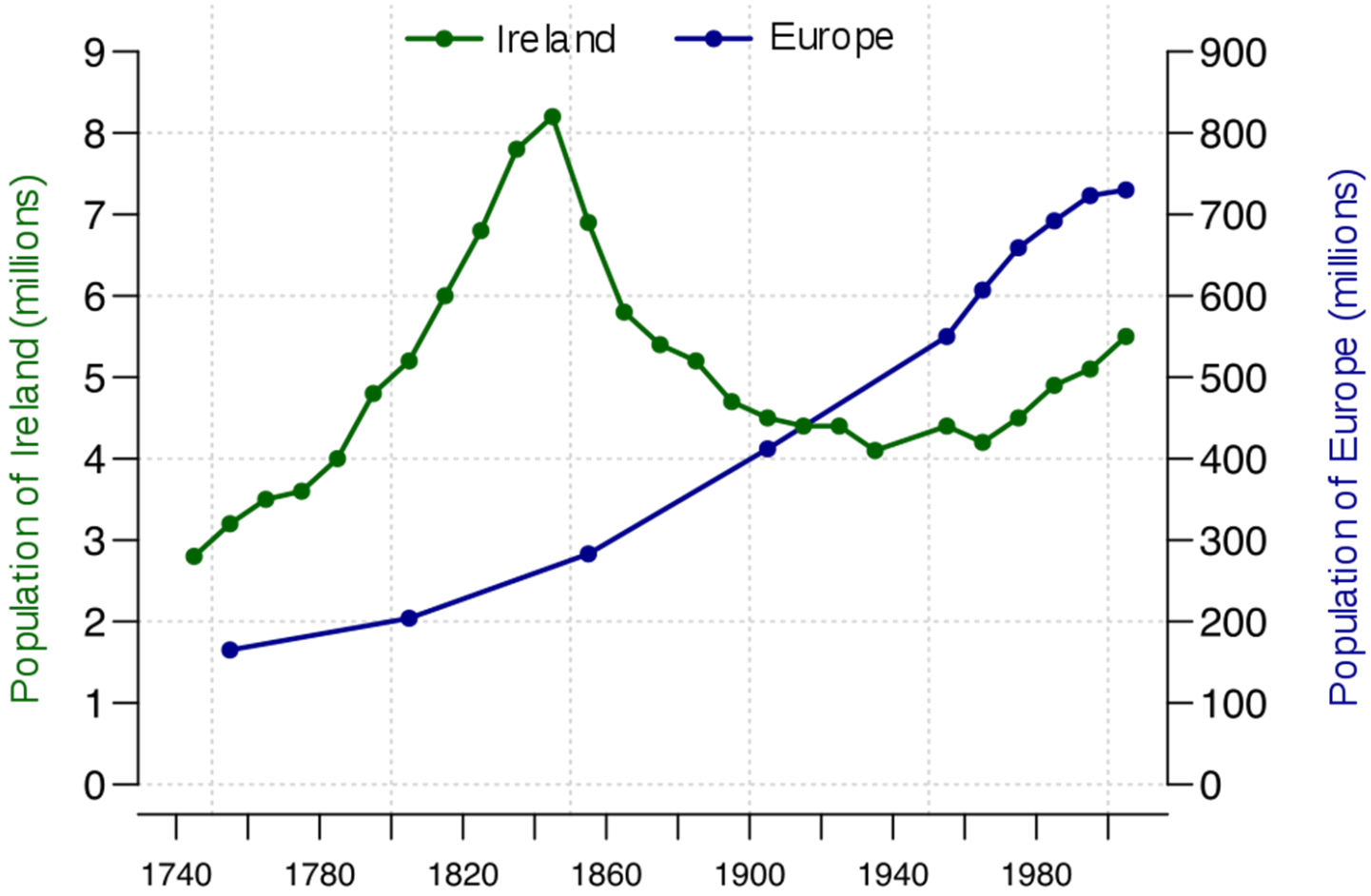
The Great Famine or the Great Hunger, was a period of mass starvation and disease in Ireland from 1845 to 1849. With the most severely affected areas in the west and south of Ireland, where the Irish language was dominant, the period was contemporaneously known in Irish as An Drochshaol, loosely translated as the "hard times" (or literally, "The Bad Life"). The worst year of the period was 1847, known as "Black '47". During the famine, about one million people died and a million more emigrated from Ireland, causing the island's population to fall by between 20% and 25%.



Population Fall in Ireland 1841-1851



Source: Edwards, RD, Williams, TD; "The Great Famine: Studies in Irish History 1845-1852"; Lilliput Press, 1956. Reprinted 1997. Figure 20, p260
Produced for www.irelandtheisland.com



Decline in population 1841–51 (%) (Lee 1973, p. 2)

Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
15.3 %	22.5	15.7	28.8	20

1841 8.18m Ireland

1926 4.23m Irland